The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,455—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences : each—two rupees.

BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage in England, 2s. 6d.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. KILWA, 1,552 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. C. Thomson, on SATURDAY, the 8th March 1879, at 10 A.M., for Mangalore, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other placewhere inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), in connection with Government, will despatch the S. S. INDIA, 1,069 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, on THURSDAY, the 13th March, 1879, at 4 p.m., for the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Busreh, and occasionally at Mahomerah.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on MONDAY, the 10th March 1879, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Fore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 13th March 1879, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. of GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wine.
Suez	320	240	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Jaffa	400	300	120	
Beyrout	400	320	120	
Cyprus	480	330	130	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	360	145	

Without food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge : Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st May 1879.
MANILLA, to sail on SATURDAY, 10th May 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st June 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

S. S. INDIA,
CAPTAIN GEORGE] READ
2,300 Tons, 500 H. P. Nominal.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 15th March.

For passage, &c.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAEERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

S.S. TEGE, Captain G. Zurich, on the 25th March 1879.
S.S. MEDEA, Captain C. Crillovich, on the 25th April 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at the moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 145
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122
To Aden	„ 240	„ 180	„ 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars app y to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S.N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Feb. 4, 1879.

THE ARABIAN HORSE FOOD & RELISH.

"BALAWAT ARABIYA"
IS A PERFECT HORSE FOOD—GIVES
THE HORSE Robust Health, gives
THE HORSE Increased Vigour, gives
THE HORSE Greater Endurance, gives
THE HORSE Wonderful Appetite, gives
THE HORSE Splendid Coat and Hard Muscle.

Sold in cases, price Rs. 9.

Agents.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
(*e*) MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	11th March
— SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	17th do.
(*e*) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	24th do.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	31st do.
(*e*) NEPAUL	3836	600	J. S Murray	7th April.
— TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	14th do.
(*e*) HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Rennoldson	21st do.
— BANGALORE	1765	500	E. G. Stead	28th do.
(*e*) BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	5th May.
— THIBET	2503	400	J. H. Torbock	12th do.
(*e*) SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breese	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*e*) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th March 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow — 18th March 1879.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot — 1st April.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall — 15th do.
ZAMBESI	2491	370	A. Symons — 28th do.

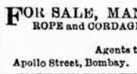
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th March 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector — 28th March.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart — 25th April.
TANJORE	2763	450	W. W. Fentiman — 23rd May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th February 1879.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the CENTURION, Captain Widdicombe, from LONDON, are informed that the ship is now READY to DISCHARGE and are requested to send BILLS of LADING with DELIVERY ORDERS for counter-signature to the undersigned.

GLADSTONE, WYLLIE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March 1879.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COIMBATOOR COTTON.

On Tuesday the 11th inst at 11 A.M, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder, at Thacker Damjee Mergjee's cotton depot, by order of Shah Lilladhur Javairchund and on account and at the risk of the following Millers :—

On account and at the risk of the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited.

N J on the top Co, in a diamond and W at the bottom—100 bales of Combatoor cotton.

On account and at the risk of the Nursey Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

N J on the top, N in diamond and W at the bottom—50 bales Coimbatoor cotton.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale and cash on delivery.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS AND TWIST.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th March 1879 Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 1 P.M ; under instructions from the Official Liquidators, appointed by the High Court, the following :—

A large and varied selection of piecegoods, dhoties, madapolams, shirtings, T cloth, Kutchie cloth, drill and striped cloth, fancy sample cloth, and twist of various numbers, &c., &c.

Auction Sale will take place at Chinchpogly, at the New Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

AUCTION SALE OF YARNS AND COTTON WASTE.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Albert Manufacturing Mills, Limited, at Parell, by order of the Official Liquidator appointed by the High Court, the following, viz. :—

A large collection of yarns of different numbers and cotton waste.

AUCTION SALE OF A STEAM LAUNCH AT CARNAC BUNDER.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, by order of the Official Assignee of the Bombay High Court in Re-Nursey Kessowjee & Co., insolvent, the undermentioned Steam Launch.

1 Steam Lauch called Mary, No. 3899, measuring 67 candies.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 8th March 1879.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the sale of warm wearing apparels which is to be sold by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, is POSTPONED until further notice.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th March 1879.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE SMALL PEARL FISHERY at SALAVATTURIA, near Mannar, will commence on the 10th inst, and last about nine days.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents H. M.'s Ceylon Government.

5th March, 1879.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE,

ENGLISH-BUILT OPEN CARRIAGE and pair of well-matched, fast-trotting GREY ARAB HORSES, with SILVER-MOUNTED HARNESS.

Also, OFFICE BROUGHAM and serviceable AUSTRALIAN HORSE. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Girgaum.

J. MANOLESCU OF ROMA,

HAIR CUTTING SALOON FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

ALSO HAIR DYED.

MEADOW STREET, No. 3, FORT, BOMBAY.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.,

(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.,)
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE to OFFICERS of the ARMY, MEMBERS of the CIVIL SERVICES of India, MERCHANTS, CLUBS, and the Public generally.

Messrs. JAMES MADDEN & Co. are prepared to Grant Drafts on their London Agents, or to Purchase Demand Bank Drafts at the very best rates of exchange, *without any Commission.*

REMITTANCES in full *must* accompany instructions.

CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS kept.

J. M. & Co. have the pleasure to inform the public generally that they are prepared to forward *prepaid* Parcels, Packages, Baggage, &c., at the following *reduced rates of Freight* (Valuables and Jewellery excepted) :—

From Bombay to Liverpool, *Six Annas* per lb., or *Rupees Two* per cubic foot.

From Bombay to London, *Six Annas* per lb., or *Rupees Two Annas Eight* per cubic foot.

Declaration of contents and value must accompany Packages. Heavy Baggage of over one ton, charged at Cargo rates.

J. M. & Co. engage Passages, *without charge*, by any line of Steamers leaving Bombay. Baggage received to await arrival.

J. M. & Co. supply Drafts on England at the current rate of the day. Indian Money exchanged for Gold.

Address, for further information, to

JAMES MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON AGENTS :
Geo. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

AGENTS for RIDDELL BOMBWAY & SONS, Army Agents, London.
MAYNARD, HARRIS & Co., Army Agents, London.
CURTIS & SONS ..... Portsmouth.
DICKSON & STEWART ..... London.
BANKERS :
CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM

OF

CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD, TEAKWOOD, EBONY,

AND

FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,

FOR

DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM, CAMP MESSES, AND CLUBS, DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

THE PICTURE GALLERY

CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY OF

OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, Framed in Suitable Frames of the Newest Patterns.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF

LOOKING GLASSES,

FVARIOUS SIZES,

FRAMED IN FANCY GILT FRAMES.

STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.

KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

JOHN WILSON, Director.

THIS MAMMOTH EQUISCURRICULUM having concluded the most successful season in Calcutta ever known in the annals of amusements, will open in Bombay

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 12th MARCH 1879.

IN THE

COLOSSAL AMPHITHEATRE

now in course of construction at the corner of Cruickshank and Market Roads.

THE Public of Bombay and vicinity are respectfully informed that in addition to our former MAMMOTH and TALENTED COMPANY, all the Premier Artistes, Equestrians, Gymnasts, Acrobats, Vocalists, Skaters, Clowns, &c., selected by Mr. JOHN WILSON from the Principal Circuses, Hippodromes, and Theatres of Europe, will make their first appearance, forming a combination, rarely if ever, brought together in one Company. The prices of admission have been placed at a very reasonable scale, and no increase will be made, although our expenses are more than double.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15th, 1879.

THE ORIGINAL BOMBAY MINSTRELS WILL GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF THE BAND FUND OF THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE COLONEL, OFFICERS, AND MEMBERS OF THE CORPS.

THE PROGRAMME WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

PRICES OF ADMISSION,

Dress Circle	Rs. 3
Stalls	„ 2
Gallery and Pit	„ 1

Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY & Co.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW in the Marine Lines for about eight months. Rent Rs. 200. Another for three months, Rent Rs. 175. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW on the Queen's Road for six months. Rent Rs. 125. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Esplanade Hotel, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 15th March, at 2-30 p.m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive a Report from the Directors.
2. To elect Directors in place of the first Directors, who all retire from office in accordance with Section 84 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.

By order of the Board,

N. RANDLE,
Secretary and Manager.

Bombay, 8th March 1879.

SILVER AND GOLD WATCHES

BY

JAS. McCABE,
ROYAL EXCHANGE.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

COOPER.

FROM the celebrated COOPER COMPANY, London.

Quarts per dozen, Cash Rs. 5-8.
Pints do. do. „ 3-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE.

JUST RECEIVED,

FINEST MUSCATEL RAISINS, in handsome boxes, at, each, Cash Rs. 1-12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. Quarts	Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints	„ 4-4

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE,

A SACCHARINE AERATED WATER OF SPARKLING BRILLIANCE.

IS highly aromatic, pleasingly pungent to the palate, and delightfully refreshing as a beverage for tropical climates.

The various ingredients composing this popular drink are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness (as with all our Aerated Waters) are exercised in its production.

PURE WATER, PURE INGREDIENTS, SKILLED LABOUR,

And well constructed and suitable apparatus driven by powerful steam machinery are at our command, coupled with the Factory being under the supervision of a talented Chemist, through whose experience and knowledge we hope to maintain the high reputation so long enjoyed by the Company for their other Aerated Waters.

Cash Re. 1 8 per dozen (bottles extra).

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

REV. D. MACKICHAN, M. A., B. D., will Lecture on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 5 P. M., on "Submarine Telegraphy with Illustrations of Recent Developments," at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute. Admission Free.

THE TEMPLE BAR DINNER, Re. 1.—Soup, Creecy au Maigre, Salmi of Pigeons, Potato Chops, Beef Aux Olives, Boiled Leg Mutton, Ham and Chicken Pie, Boiled Fowl and Tongue, Curry, Cheese, Pudding, Fruit.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a Gentleman, Please apply to "M. D.," care of this Office.

MRS. C. JEMISON, MIDWIFE and SICK NURSE. Mofussil, Terms moderate. Apply FEMALE WORKSHOP, Grant Road, Bombay.

A LADY can recommend a FIRST RATE ENGLISH NURSE to any Lady requiring one for some months or for the voyage to England. Apply to Messrs. ROGERS and Co., Forbes Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET, for six months, a large and handsomely FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 220 a month. Apply to *J., Bombay Gazette* Office.

MAIL PHAETON FOR SALE, nearly new. Price Rs. 800. Apply 34, Marine Lines.

GOOD GREY PONY, believed to be sound with English Saddle and Bridle, Rs. 100, L. F Waverley Hotel.

A FEW RARE BOOKS (out of print) on Indian Entomology, Ophiology, and the Flora of Bombay and its vicinity. L. F., Waverley Hotel.

FOR SALE, a very strong GREY ARAB, fast and quiet in Harness and Saddle, free from vice, 14-5 years, Rs. 700. Apply to R., care of this Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HAM AND BACON (the latter in cut) just received. 14 Annas per lb. J. FEARSE, 12, Apollo Street.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY AND POONA, JEWELLERS, &c.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THIS Department of the Company's extensive business receives special care and attention from the management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste, they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

BRACELETS,

Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds, Carbuncles, Pearls, &c.
From Rs. 100 to Rs. 500.
Plain Gold,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.

BROOCHES,

Jewelled with Diamonds, Rubies, Torquoise, Pearls, &c.
From Rs. 58 to Rs. 75.
In Plain Gold,
For Morning Wear,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.

EARRINGS,

Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, Carbuncles, and Coral.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 200.
Plain Gold,
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 50.

LOCKETS,

Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, Opals, &c., &c.
From Rs. 40 to Rs. 400.
Plain or Engraved Gold,
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 120.

NECKLETS,

Of the newest patterns, viz., Chain, Rope, Snake, and the new Flexible, &c., &c.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 140.

WATCH CHAINS,

Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert, of the newest designs.
Also Cable, Fetter, Alma Fetter, &c., &c.
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 220.

CHARMS

Masonic Charms.
From Rs. 11 to Rs. 45.
Ordinary Trinket Charms.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 70.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES.

Spiral, Spring and Telescope, in a variety of handsome designs
Chased, Plain or Engraved.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 80.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS,

From Rs. 16 to Rs. 250.

"ENGAGED" RING,

From Rs 30 to Rs. 200.

"GUARD" RINGS,

Neatly Engraved,
rom Rs. 1 to Rs. 25,

WEDDING RINGS,

"Victoria" and "Alexandra,"
From Rs. 13 to Rs. 22-8.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,

Snake Rings, Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds and Rubs.
From Rs. 27 to Rs. 125.
Signet Rings with Sardonyx, Onyx, Lapis Lazuli, &c.
From Rs. 32 to Rs. 90.
Jewelled Rings,
From Rs. 120 to Rs. 1,600.

SUITES OF STUDS AND LINKS,

Plain, Gold, or Jewelled.
In Morocco cases, containing each
1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links,

BREAST STUDS,

Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three,
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 150.

COLLAR STUDS,

Plain Gold, or Jewelled ;
From Rs. 7 to Rs. 12.

SLEEVE LINKS & SOLITAIRES,

Plain Gold, or Jewelled, at per pair,
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 36.

SCARF PINS,

Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled,
From Rs. 32 to Rs. 100.

SCARF RINGS,

A variety of pretty patterns,
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 60.

FULL-SUITES,

Consisting of

BRACELET, BROOCH AND EARRINGS ;

Plain Gold or Jewelled,
From Rs. 160 to Rs. 650.

DEMI-SUITES,

Consisting of

BROOCH AND EARRINGS,

Jewelled with Diamonds, Emeralds, Pearls, Torquoise, &c.
From Rs. 135 to Rs. 200.
Plain Gold ;
From Rs. 120.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS.

A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

10, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

DUNNETT & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

M. MORTON & CO.,

BEG to announce to the Public and Constituents of the late M. MORTON & Co. that they have purchased the Good-Will, Measure-Books, &c., of the Firm, and are carrying on Business in the same premises.

D. & Co. trust by strict attention to business and promptitude in execution of all Orders entrusted to their care to merit a share of public patronage.

SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
25, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEDOWS STREET,

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF

PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS, IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,

Sole Agents and Importers of the

SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS, AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Sarussophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

ICE ! ICE!! ICE!!!

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, &c.

CARRE'S IMPROVED ICE-MACHINE

WITH THE NEW CONGELATOR FOR PRODUCING BLOCK ICE, TO BE HAD ONLY FROM

S. ROSE & Co., BOMBAY.

ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

CARRE'S PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE

WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND CONGELATOR ATTACHED,

The only Machine suitable for Domestic use ; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work ; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.

Full particulars of the New Congelator can be had on application to S. Rose & Co.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the agents or to the servants of purchasers.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine ; the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture arising from rapid evaporation, absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder B, and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase, is the result of reducing the water to Ice.

For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals, and on board ship, these Machines will be found invaluable ; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete. Net Cash Rs. 193.

Ditto. ditto. on TWO DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete. Net Cash, Rs. 275.

Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c. supplied at wholesale rates.

Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, India-rubber Rings, Thermometers, Leather Washers, and all the necessary fittings kept in stock.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

ELEVATOR

For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machine. Each Rs. 20.

The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BOTTLE COOLER.

S. ROSE & Co.'s Apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Machine, and without contact of the Ice with the wines, is an entirely new adaptation. Each Rs. 16.

CARRE'S IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES

FOR MAKING SOLID ICE.

THE NEWLY IMPROVED ICE-MAKING MACHINE.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect. The Boiler is now made in solid Galvanised Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

The only expense incurred in each operation is about half an anna for fuel, wood Charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and a half hours.

Small Size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation ..... Rs. 150 0
Larger Size to make about 4 lbs. of Ice at each operation ..... „ 200 0

N. B.—Full Instructions are given with each Apparatus.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS.

Fitted with 3 shelves and water Cistern Galvanised iron bucket for waste, with tap ..... Rs. 140 0
THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR.
Fitted with 4 shelves, and stone-ware lining ..... „ 160 0

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE MAZAGON COMPANY LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders, that CERTIFICATES of SHARES in the Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited, are NOW READY, and will be ISSUED TO THEM on APPLICATION at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, in exchange for Certificates of Shares in this Company, upon their signing the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited.

ARDASHEER B. KAPADIA,
JEHANGEER GUSTADJEE,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 26th February 1879.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the COLABA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

PURSUANT to an Order made by the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY, notice is hereby given, that the CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required, on or before twenty-fourth day of April 1879, to send their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS and the Names of their Attorneys, if any, to HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE, and MICHAE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 7TH MARCH 1879.

MARKET closed for Holee holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BARQUE LADY MELVILLE, 966 tons, Captain H. Hansen, will sail to-day for Moulmein with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, arrived in harbour on the 6th inst. from Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. C. W. Beasley, M. J. R. Davis, and 280 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
6	Vingoria (s).....	Dougherty ...	Kurrachee, Mar 3.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	Pearl(s).....	Klee	Coast and Cutch.

The barque Lady Melville, Hansen, to Moulmein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Vingoria, to Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 4 D. of Sutherland(s). ..... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bellona s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 70 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 33 bales wool, Dhunraz Amermull. Knight Companion—926 cwts jo goonies, Hathabhoy Gangjee.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa s—1 box gold bars (Rs 53,000), The Oriental Bank; 30 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 4 cwts E teeth, Hurridass Luckmedass; 3194 cwts E teeth, Rewagur Coovergur; 14 cwts E teeth, Cassumbhoy Allesbhoy; 45 cwts D horns, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 12 cases fishmaws, Alladin Mahamed Dana; 314 cwts sucus roots and 971 cwts ambahuldee, Esse Yusuf; 2 cases shells, Hajee Safodin Mowladina; 32 bales skins, Mahamed Juma.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bengal s—100 bales cotton, C J Khumbatta; 350 cwts gingelly-seed, Ewart Latham and Co.

Sicily s—1 bale cotton, F Sanquet and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 57 cwts coir rope and 30 casks castor oil, C Grondona.

FOR TRIESTE.

Fresnita s—100 cwts ajwan seed, Volkart Brothers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1226 Bellona (s), Breen—Lyon & Co.
1592 India (s), Read—W and A Graham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1613 Evesham Abbey, Westlake—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1469 Knight Companion, Yeo—Sir C Forbes & Co.
1235 Macduff, Dalgarno—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

676 Estepona (s), Betham—W and A Graham & Co.
2090 Mirzapore (s), Parish—Mails, 24th March.
1775 Malwa (s), Tomlin—Mails, 10th March.

FOR LONDON VIA CAPE.

965 Contest, James—The Captain.
1270 Narcissus, McIntosh—W and A Graham & Co.
1542 Raphael, Sherman—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR HAVRE VIA CAPE.

1426 Alice Buck, Harriman—Farnham & Co.
1555 Cumberland, Farquhar—The Captain.
1268 H. McGilvery, Blake—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1037 Natant, Walker—The Captain.

FOR VENICE.

1406 Sumatra (s), Seaton—Mails, Mar.

FOR HAVRE, LIVERPOOL VIA KURRACHEE.

861 Marina (s), Ramsay—W and A Graham & Co.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

1076 Lumley Castle (s), Sanders—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1061 Premnitz (s), Purvis—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

1457 Glenlyon, Harding—Wallace & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1061 Arago (s), Jones—M. Nusserwanjee.
1339 Bengal (s), Rowley—I S S N Co.

FOR MARSEILLES AND BARCELONA.

886 Brazilian (s), Carson—W and A Graham & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

266 Africa, Hogsleisen—Taria Tapum.

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

1063 Sicily (s), Green—W and A Graham & Co.

FOR NAPLES, GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

2226 Singapore (s), Morelle—C Grondona.

FOR CALCUTTA.

477 Galatea, Jones, Edward Bates & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1747 Nizam!(s), Barlow—Mails, 18th March.

FOR UNITED K. AND COUTINENT.

1537 Spartan (s), Cooper—W M Macaulay and Co.
901 Timour, Robbins—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.

1057 Abercarne, Evans—The Captain.
449 Allendale, Chappel—David Sassoon & Co.
1267 Annot Lyle, English—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1221 Ardencaple, Duncan—The Captain.
931 Alva, Desouza—David Sassoon and Co.
1180 Alnwick Castle (s), Alexander—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1439 Afghan (s), Hunt—M Mackenzie and Co.
1650 British Enterprise, Davis—M Manuckjee Pettit.
1066 Cella (s), Holmes—Bean, Ashley & Co.
792 Cardinal Dounet, Bernard—The Captain.
1184 Centurion, Widicombe—Gladstone, Wyllie and Co.
1600 Duncow, Large—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1221 Dumfriesshire, Greig—The Captain.
966 Earl Grenville, Campully—King King & Co.
742 Escurial (s), Adam—Wm. Muir & Co.
994 Fleur de Lis, Gordon—Killick, Nixon and Co.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1225 Greenock, Slater—The Captain.
1610 Governor Wilmot, Gibbs—The Captain.
875 Hougoumont, Singer—W. M. Macaulay & Co.
1040 Henrietta, Kelly—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.
402 Hermione, Milner—The Captain.
1057 Helena (s), Lilly—Finlay, Muir and Co.
275 Heisden (s), Rocke—Finlay, Scott and Co.
585 Jungfrau, Lawson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1011 James Edward, Brooks—The Captain.
818 James Groves (s), Darley—David Sassoon and Co.
1199 Kilkerran, Love—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1430 Lustle, Scott—W and A Graham & Co.
269 Osprey, Hughes—B. Ba. Restonjee.
1136 Romania, Jack—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1401 Rockhaugh, McIntyre—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1009 Red Star (s), Rosberry—N Manockjee & Co.
1757 Shakespear, McGregor—The Captain.
1636 Star of Burnswick, Timothy—M. Nusserwanjee.
1292 Southern Chief, Higgins—The Captain.
1537 Tulkhurst, Blake—Finlay, Muir & Co.
631 Twilight, Keary—David Sassoon & Co.
1054 Terpsia (s), Russel—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1080 Vixen (s), Wilson—W and A Graham & Co.
1340 Victoria, Bayley—The Captain.
425 Versna, Habgood—The Captain.
714 Woodville, Nelson—The Captain.
1295 Whitbier, Swap—The Captain.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

130 Arow (s), Allen.
874 Abyssinia (s), J. James—(Harbour Defences.)
4173 Crocodile (s), Doughty—(T ship.)
1298 Euryalus, Smith—(Flag ship).
531 Kwangtoo (s),—(I G S).
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
417 Manora (s).

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 6.

Gott, Col, Bengal Infantry, from leave, from England.
Douglas, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Stafford, Lieut-Col, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

MARCH 7.

Pottinger, Lieut Col, Quarter Master Genl's Dept, on duty, from Poona.
Singleton, Captain, 20th Bombay N I, on leave, from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 6.

Campbell, 2nd Lieut, 72nd Highlanders, to join, to Sealkote.
Lyle, Surg, on duty, to Kamptee.
Borton, 2nd Lieut, 2-9th Foot, to join, to Peshawar.

MARCH 7.

Stafford, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, to join, to Peshawar.
Montgomery, 2nd Lieut, 2-22nd Regt. to join, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona, 7th March 1879.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—
12th N I—Lieut Mahon, Officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, vice Capt Scott resigned. Lieut Mahon, will continue to officiate as Adjutant in addition to his own duties.
19th N I—Lieut G E Wood, Officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer. Lieut Walter will continue to officiate as Quarter Master, vice Capt Trench officiating as Wing Commander.
20th N I—Capt R Wester Macott, Staff Corps, to be Wing Officer.
21st N I—Lieut Justice, 2nd Battalion 17th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.
With reference to S G O No 63 of 1878, Sub Lieut Gray, 54th Foot (attached to 15th N I), is attached to the 2nd Battalion 11th Foot, Poona, and will join forthwith.
Surgeon A HC Dane, M D, is transferred from general duty Sind Division (Shakur).
Veterinary Surg W F Spooner, doing duty with F Battery 2nd Brigade, is directed to proceed to Nusseerabad for duty with E Battery 2nd Brigade R A.
The following orders are confirmed.
11th Foot, Regimental order dated 17th Jan appointing Lieut Briggs to act as Assistant Instructor in Musketry to the Battalion.
Rajkot Station order, dated 30th Jan directing Captain Browne, 12th N I to officiate as station Staff officer, vice Capt Singleton, 28th N I, leaving the station.
Erratum—In G O C No 80 of 1879 clause 2, for "16th Regt N I" Read "20th Regt N I."
Lieut Col Read, Officiating 2nd in Command 12th N I Officiated as Commandant, Caption Browne, Adjutant and Officiating Wing Commander, as 2nd in Command, and Lieut Mahon, Wing Officer and Officiating Quarter Master; as wing Commander; the two latter in addition to their other duties, from the 11th to the 14th Jan.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.
Royal Horse Artillery, Lieut Fowell, E Battery B Brigade, from 27th Jan to 26th Sept in England on medical certificate.
7th Foot, Lieut Mostyn to Bombay and thence to England, to appear before a medical board.
Surgeon F G Adye Curran to remain in England from 22nd Jan to 21st July on medical certificate.
1st N I—Col Davies to Bombay for 60 days on private affairs.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 6.)

The following extracts from the "London Gazette" dated 4th February 1879, are republished:—

"INDIA OFFICE, 3rd Feb 1879.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant, Lieut D C W Harrison, 2nd Battalion 15th Foot, dated 11th Feb 1875.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

Substantive Promotions.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Major, Captain A Poole, dated 11th Nov 1878.
To be Captain, Lieut H A Vincent, dated 9th Nov 1878.

BOMBAY ARMY.

Cavalry.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel, Major C E Stack, dated 31st Oct 1878

Infantry

To be Colonel, Lieut-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) J A S Faulkner] dated 6th Nov 1878."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,
BOMBAY, 6th March 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·865
Temperature of the Air	76·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·6
Dew Point	66·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·717
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	66·8
General Direction of Wind	N, NNE, NE, NW, WNW, NW, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	206

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The following is the revised list of the hours for closing the Overland packets:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.
Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.
Late Letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

No Article for Post will be made up at the General Post Office and the times for posting are given in the subjoined table.

A Post Office is established at the Bori Bandar Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

Table showing the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th October 1878 and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting			
	At General Post Office.		At Branch Post Offices.	At the Bori Bandar Railway Station Post Office.
	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	Registered Letters & Parcels.		
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the Up Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-60 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For Poona, Madras Presidency, the Deccan and the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	12 NOON.	1-55 P.M.
For Post Towns on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzrat, Kattywar, and Kutch	7-30 P.M.	4 P.M.	5-30 P.M.	Grant Road. 8-30 P.M.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapooli, and Ratnagherry	10 A.M.	{4 P.M. of previous day.	8-30 A.M.	...
For ditto in the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona also for S. M. Country, Sattara, Kolapur, Belgaum and Dharwar, &c.	6 A.M.	Do.	{5-30 P.M. of previous day.	Bori Bandar, 6-55 A.M.
For ditto on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Nandgaon	7 A.M.			7-55 A.M.
For Uran & Panwell.	5-30 A.M.	Do.	Do.	

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails, will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

CALENDAR FOR MARCH 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon.....8h. 6m. 0·6s. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
March					
Sat. 8	3rd Ember Day.	6 16	6 6	11 15 m 11 32 a	5 12 m 5 50 a
Sun. 9	2nd Sunday in Lent.	6 15	6 6	11 55 m ...	5 46 m 5 5 a
Mon. 10	.....	6 14	6 6	0 5 m 0 36 a	6 20 m 6 39 a
Tues. 11	.....	6 13	6 7	0 40 m 1 21 a	9 50 m 7 21 a
Wed. 12	.....	6 12	6 7	1 16 m 2 8 a	7 39 m 8 5 a
Th. 13	English Mail expected.	6 12	6 7	1 54 m 3 1 a	8 23 m 8 5 a
Fri. 14	.....	6 11	6 8	2 37 m 4 0 a	9 12 m 2 81 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GRAHAM—March 7th, at Claremont, Malabar Hill, the wife of J. N. Graham, of a son.

DEATHS.

BEYNON—March 3rd, at Malabar Hill, Honoria Hope, youngest child of Colonel W. H. Beynon, Political Agent, Jeypore, Rajpootana, aged 10 months.
YEATES—March 6th, at Bombay, Charles Levett Yates, Assistant Secretary to Government, P. W. D., aged 41 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

NORRIS—February 26th, at Bezwara, Kistna District, the wife of W. R. Norris, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., of a son.

DEATHS.

FITZPATRICK—March 2nd, at Basti, of consumption, Caroline Warden, the eldest and beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. FitzPatrick aged 27 years.
INGLIS—March 2nd, at Dinapore, Mary Magdeline, the dearly beloved wife of R. C. Inglis, E. I. R. aged 39 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittance, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1879.

OUR amiable contemporary, the *Civil and Military Gazette*,—whose firm faith in the goodness of the Government of India, and its desire to take the newspapers into its confidence and tell them all it knows without trying to make use of them, often excites our admiration for his simplicity while making us distrust his judgment,—has had his tenderest feelings hurt by the discovery that the Government has made the Indian Press the butt of a good deal of polite raillery regarding the proposed reduction in the tariff for press telegrams from England. The *Civil and Military Gazette*, in common with other Anglo-Indian journals, seems to have received from the Government of India at frequent intervals the most earnest and elaborate assurances that it was straining every nerve to secure for the press a concession which would be the greatest boon that could be conferred upon the newspaper reading public in India, but that all its meritorious exertions had been thwarted by the wretched obstructiveness of the telegraph companies or of the Home and Continental Governments. It now turns out that these assurances were worth just as much as the professions of friendship with which a colonel who has cultivated the art of diplomacy overwhelms a subaltern whom he has, in a confidential report, represented to be quite unfit for military service. Mr. John Pender, the Chairman of the Eastern Telegraph Company, whose word may be believed because he has no interest in misrepresenting the facts of the case, has let the cat out of the bag by announcing that his Company has been struggling for years to get a press tariff at quarter rates introduced, but that the Indian Government for some time put obstacles in the way of the accomplishment of this project. Now, it seems that the English and Indian Governments are at last willing to make the desired concession; but the German Government insists on being paid half rates for press messages sent over that portion of the overland telegraph which runs through its territory; and so the matter remains at a standstill. Might we suggest that it would be judicious to accept the half-rates at once, and make that reduction in the hope that hereafter a further concession might be wrung from the greedy and obstructive Germans? But, our readers will naturally ask, what has Germany to do with the business? Is there not a submarine cable running from Falmouth to Bombay, which touches land only at Gibraltar and Malta and in Egypt; and cannot an English company fix the rates to be charged for press messages by this cable without getting them sanctioned by the German Government? No; this is the richest joke of all. The Indian Government refused permission to the Cable Company to land the end of its cable on the shore of India until it agreed to be bound by regulations which virtually place it under State control. But this Government has, as is well known, a competing overland telegraph of its own, which runs through the territories of various Asiatic and European States, and the tariff for messages by which is therefore necessarily determined by international conferences. It will hardly be believed that, for the sake of getting a share of the overland traffic in telegrams, the Indian Government has actually bound the Cable Company down to accept the rates dictated by these international conferences; so that India loses, by this arrangement, all the advantages of having a free and independent line of telegraph to England which no foreign Government can interfere with. We do not wish to disparage the political importance of the Persian and Turkish lines; but to try to make them commercially profitable by hampering the action of the Cable Company and subjecting it to foreign control is surely most unwise. However, this is the true state of affairs; and perhaps the best course the Indian Press could take in the circumstances would be to send a memorial to Prince Bismarck, praying him to let them have telegrams at quarter rates.

IN our last article on silladar cavalry, we traced the history of its finances to the time when Government first sanctioned the principle of granting compensation to the men on account of dearness of forage, and stated that the orders issued on that occasion did not meet the difficulties of the case. We now proceed to go somewhat minutely into the details of this arrangement, to show how it was they failed to answer the purpose required. In the order of February 1866 laying down the principles on which compensation was to be granted, it was ruled that, out of the twenty rupees granted as the monthly allowance for a horse, rupees fifteen was to be taken as representing what Government considered a fair amount for the expense a silladar should be put to for the actual food of his horse; and that if the prices of grain and grass were such, that, allowing 8lbs. of gram, 30lbs. of grass, for the daily ration of each horse, the cost on that scale exceeded fifteen rupees a month, Government would pay the excess to the men as compensation. This order, no doubt, to those who had but a superficial knowledge of the facts of the case, appeared at the time not only reasonable, but even liberal; but in reality this was far from being the case, as we shall now proceed to show. To understand this question correctly, it is here necessary to remind our readers that the twenty rupees a month granted by Government for each horse has not only to deal with the requirements of one horse, but, as we stated in our first article on the subject, also to meet the expenses of baggage ponies. By the Government orders of 1860 one pony had to be kept up for every three horses; practically this was never sufficient, as in addition to all the kit of the men and horses—which of itself forms quite half a pony-load per man and horse—tents have to be carried; so that the Government allowance had always to be exceeded, and, by the standing orders of 1877, one pony is now ordered for every two horses. Now, how are these ponies to be fed? There is no special allowance drawn for them, and the twenty rupees for the horse is supposed to cover the expenses of purchase and keep of the ponies also. Eight pounds of gram is certainly not too much for the daily ration of each horse; and, if this ration is given, there is no margin of gram to feed the pony. To get over this difficulty, and to make the best of a hard problem—so as to meet the views of Government—matters were in some regiments arranged by reducing the ration of gram of each horse a trifle, and giving the amount thus saved to the ponies. This was a very unsatisfactory solution of the difficulty, inasmuch as it deprives the horse of a proper quantity of gram in order to find the wherewithal for the ponies. However, it was the best that could be made under the circumstances; and, accordingly, we will suppose that the 8lbs. of gram and 30lbs. of grass allowed by the Government as the daily ration for horses was sufficient for the ponies also; and yet we shall find that—even making this concession—the men were still losers every month.

To understand this we must go somewhat into the details of the five rupees a month which Government left for miscellaneous expenditure, after deducting fifteen rupees as a fair sum for what was actually allowed for each horse and pony. What, then, is this miscellaneous expenditure to which silladars are liable every month, and did the five rupees meet it and leave a balance in favour of the silladars, or did they lose by it? The miscellaneous expenditure had to meet the following monthly expenses:—half pay of a syce three rupees, subscription to horse fund two rupees eight annas, purchases and keeping in repair of saddlery eight annas, purchase of pony say eight annas, shoeing eight annas, bheestie say six annas, besides the expenses of jhools, head and heel ropes, brushes, curry combs, hand rubbers, towels and soap to clean the saddlery, tobras, pack saddles and ropes for baggage ponies, shoeing of ponies, &c., &c., which at a very moderate estimate could not cost less than two rupees a month. Adding up these totals, we find that the silladar had a miscellaneous expenditure amounting on an average to about nine and a half rupees a month, and that to meet this sum he had five rupees a month. What was the result? Silladars had—whenever they got a chance—to give their horses very short rations of gram, those who inspected the gram bags had to be not too particular in making the examinations provided the horses were in tolerable condition, and, even allowing for all this slackness and deception, the men had not enough to live on, and were driven, like the ryots of the Deccan, into the clutches of the moneylenders. Whether their condition has been improved by the acquaintance of such extortioners, can well be conceived by those who are acquainted with the history of the ryots in 1876; and we know as a positive fact that it has in many cases led to the parting with the family jewels and many other time-honoured household goods.

From 1866 to 1878 the arrangements for compensation we have been alluding to remained in force, notwithstanding the fact that in the meantime superior compensation was granted to the Bengal troops, who had all the advantages of cheap gram and a plentiful supply of cheap country breds as remounts; and it was not till repeated and urgent remonstrances were made by the Bombay authorities that matters were so far improved, that the Bengal method of calculating compensation was allowed to be introduced into the Bombay Presidency. We believe the order actually sanctioning the application of the Bengal rules to this Presidency has not as yet appeared in the *Gazette*; but it is now practically in operation and we will therefore notice how it differs from the order of 1866. By the Bengal regulations, the pay of the grasscutter who brings in the grass,—where it can be cut free,—and a ration of four lbs. per diem of gram for his pony is allowed to be included in the cost of the grass as delivered at the head-quarters of the regiment; or in cases where grass cannot be cut free, from the absence of waste land—as in this Presidency—the cost of carting it in when *purchased* at a distance is added to the original cost in calculating the compensation. Under these regulations if the grass is brought in on ponies—as would be the cheapest method in regiments where pony carriage was kept up—the pay of the syce who performs the double function of grass-cutter and syce and the grain of the baggage pony at 4lbs. per diem is, therefore, added to the cost of the grass. This of course is a great improvement on the old scale; inasmuch as it provides for the grain of the pony and the wages of the syce who takes care of him, which the rules of 1866 did not, thereby benefitting the silladar at the present rates to the extent probably of six rupees a month as compared with the old arrangements. This no doubt is an immense improvement; but, reverting to the average monthly expenditure for miscellaneous items as shown above, it will be seen that the silladar, if he gives his full ration of 8lbs. of gram a day to his horse, is still a loser every month of about three and a half rupees. No doubt when stationary in camp, if the work is light, commanding officers can, by reducing the daily rations of gram to 6 lbs., assist silladars in trying to make both ends meet; but the principle is essentially a false one; as it can only be done by depriving the horse of his proper amount of gram, and, moreover, if the regiment was ordered to march, and had to put up with bad grass, at the very time it was getting hard work, 4 lbs. gram would have to be ordered for the horses; and the strain would then come on the silladars just at the time they were pinched for money from having to keep up two establishments. Those who have followed us so far will, we think, admit that the case we have made out is a good one, and that, though the position of the silladar has been greatly improved during the last year, still it is far from being what it should be. It now remains for us to examine the financial condition of the bargeers; and this we propose to do in our next article.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 14.

INDUSTRIAL disputes, strikes, and riots are again the order of the day; only a little variety has been introduced by the circumstance that the disputes affect the sea as well as the land. In other words, the sailors are among the rebels now. Liverpool docks were practically in the hands of a mob for several days lately because the labourers struck against a reduction of wages from 5s. to 4s. 6d. a day, and not only refused to work themselves, but would not allow the poor men who were willing to work either. The labour of loading and discharging ships is in no sense skilled, you may suppose it requires nothing but sobriety and strong arms; and as there are thousands of unemployed men in every large town in the kingdom, the shipowners and the dock companies had of course no difficulty in filling the vacant places. So the strikers had recourse to their old and favourite argument, intimidation; they took literally by storm one or two vessels in the docks on the Mersey, where other men were peacefully working, and drove them away, destroying staging, machinery, engines, &c. The military had to be called out, and the police of course had their hands full, the result being that by the help of imported hands, carefully protected, the Cunard and other steamers were loaded and unloaded in a fitful, desultory fashion. But the painful and even revolting thing about the whole business is, that dock labourers are precisely the class for whose unmerited sufferings, owing to want of work, we were most constantly asked to feel pity during the height of the severe winter weather from which we have just emerged. Among the appeals made by professional philanthropists from the east end of London, none were so moving as those which represented a crowd of hungry, shivering, half-clad men waiting at the dock gates every morning for the chance of a job, and returning sick at heart to their miserable homes. Yet the very men of whom this was said were tested, and they refused work at 4s. a day, because forsooth their "club" had forbidden them to accept less than 6s., and they preferred idleness with charity to keep them alive. Similarly at Liverpool, it is the pampered and lazy, not the hungry and industrious, workman that refuses work, and has the audacity and selfishness to browbeat the honest fellow who, with a wife and children perhaps at home, is thankful to get employment on any terms. With respect to the sailors the case is slightly different. They are not striking against a reduction but for an increase of wages, and have "demonstrated" by marching through Liverpool with banners and applauding foolish speeches. This is the class for which Parliamentary legislation has lately done so much, and every man of whom knows that freights were never so low as at present and profitable employment so difficult for shipowners to get. Their demands of course are inadmissible, as they amount to an addition of nearly 50 per cent. to their wages. In due time the excitement will quiet down, but it is deplorable to see how little wisdom has been taught to our working men by the bitter experience of the past two years.

Mr. Bright has thought fit to write a letter to a Leamington journal, denying somewhat indignantly a charge which had been made against him and Mr. Mundella that they, although professed friends of the working man, carry on their manufacturing operations on the Continent by the help of foreign and cheap labour, sending the goods thus manufactured into this country duty free; of course, it was added, their English workmen have therefore lost their employment. Mr. Bright declares that "there is not a word of truth in this statement." But although untrue as respects Mr. Bright, and possibly Mr. Mundella, the statement is certainly true of a good many others. More than one Bradford firm, the Holdens and Illingworths, for instance, have factories in the north of France; and I suppose your readers do not need to be told that a good deal of English capital is sunk in Bombay spinning mills, while lately there was quite an agitation in Manchester to extend the investment. Friend Bright, though very anxious to throw the odium of such a practice off himself, should have been patriot enough to take advantage of the opportunity, and should have told the working men through the medium he had chosen that many English capitalists had done what he had not done, had transferred capital to foreign countries, and would continue to do so, simply because the workmen in England, by their infatuated obstinacy and short-sightedness, were making it more and more difficult every day for capital to make any profit at all here. It is the lack of moral courage among so many of our public men when they touch upon such points that perpetuates the disastrous ignorance and folly of the artisans, who of course are not likely ever to hear the truth from their own leaders.

I do not think, however, that there is any chance of our working men being taken captive by the reciprocity craze. There was a meeting of its supporters this week to determine upon sending a memorial to the Premier on the depression of trade, and on that occasion the most effective speeches against reciprocity were delivered by men who might fairly be called representative working men. One of them twitted the Chairman with being clothed from head to foot in articles of foreign make or growth. Had there, indeed, been any doubt as to the course taken by the labouring classes it would have been set at rest by the language of one of the chief promoters of the meeting. Recognising that if reciprocity was to be introduced at all it must be general, so that all classes alike might benefit, this gentleman had the hardihood, after expressing sympathy with the farmers, to say that for his part he would impose a duty of 5s. a quarter on foreign corn. This was perfectly consistent, but it utterly damned his cause. What his followers among working men wanted was a reciprocity that would keep out foreign goods, but would let wages be raised at home for equivalent manufactures of British origin: they had no notion of paying twopence more for every quartern loaf, and for all other provisions in proportion. On the other hand, without reciprocity applied to foreign corn, the great agricultural interest would be indifferent to the movement, if not actively hostile, and between the two classes the question falls to the ground. Whether trade improves or not, I do not believe the reciprocity agitation will give much further trouble.

The meeting of Indian bankers referred to in my last was adjourned *sine die*, I believe, and none of those concerned seemed to care to have anything said about it. The result, from what I hear, will be that the usance will be reduced to four months. Some want three, some only 60 days, but in the long run all will be brought to acquiesce in the four months. I am told that one of the Indian banks lately accepted £100,000 of its own paper drawn in India, and had the greatest difficulty in getting it discounted here, as all the banks set their faces against such acceptances in such cases. The discounting was in the long run only managed by being done in small amounts, say, £5,000 or £10,000 at a time.

Turkish finances will now, it is believed, be seriously taken in hand, if not by the de Tocqueville scheme mentioned in my last, then by some other under the countenance of the English and French Governments. Of the Tocqueville scheme I hear two widely different accounts, one being from supporters or agents, the other by its enemies who may be said to represent the rival financial houses left out "in the cold" by the operation. The former declare that M. Waddington, the head of the present French Government and also its Foreign Secretary, is giving the plan most active aid, and will co-operate in the appointment of the Commission to supervise Turkish revenues which forms part of the arrangement proposed. Lord Salisbury is said to be ready to go almost as far as welcoming any assistance which he thinks most suitable to promote the much desired object of reforms in Asia Minor. I greatly doubt whether either Government really has done half what the promoters of the project claim, and am rather disposed to think that if Turkey ever gets a new loan it will be by the direct help or intervention of the English Government, which would in that case not only advance the money but see to its disbursement and help itself to the requisite security. But according to the enemies of the de Tocqueville scheme it is bad from beginning to end, helped on by backstairs intrigue and by Turkish officials who want to make money out of it for themselves, and certain to fail because it has no support from the Imperial Ottoman Bank, which is really the State Bank, or from any of the great local financial houses. Some people would say that this is a recommendation of the scheme; but it is certainly a powerful obstacle to its success. Whoever is right, and whatever be the upshot, it is, however, unpleasant to see already a revival of the old scandalous gossip about Turkish official corruption. I have been told in the most definite and positive manner what this, that, and the other personage was to get had such and such a scheme been carried through. There may be exaggeration, but all that is said of surviving corruption among the Ottoman official class I believe to be in the main true. Russia, in destroying the brave, honest, and temperate peasantry of Turkey, destroyed the one good element in it, and left the bad element untouched.

The disaster at the Cape of Good Hope has revived the interest in the question of a submarine telegraph cable, the want of instantaneous communication being at this moment most severely felt. Long since the Eastern Telegraph Company represented the matter to the Government, and would have laid a line either from Aden on the east coast or from St. Vincent on the west to the Cape, in the one case touching at Zanzibar and Mauritius, in the other at the Gold Coast, Ascension, and St. Helena. But the Government would not grant a subsidy, without which the line could not have paid its expenses, and although the Cape was willing to pay something it could not pay enough, so the scheme dropped for the time. Now it is revived, and I think I may say that the Colonial Secretary has practically, agreed with the Eastern Telegraph Company for an extension from Aden which will prove a lucrative feeder to the Eastern, while an undoubted boon to the important interests growing up at the Cape of Good Hope. Sir John Lubbock and Sir Samuel Canning want an interior African land line made, but the fatal objection to it is that it is not immediately practicable. It is anything but certain that an overland cable could be established even along the route generally advocated, namely, from Pretoria, Transvaal to Tete on the Zambesi, thence to Zanzibar, and thence to Gondokoro, or whatever other point may connect with the Egyptian lines; but it is at least quite certain that once constructed it could not possibly be maintained, even if every savage chief on the route were to be subsidised. For an emergency, therefore, it would be altogether useless, and it is for an emergency the cable is now wanted.

Manchester is gloomier than ever, and for want of anything better to do the manufacturers and merchants are squabbling over the late "sizing" question of which I spoke in a recent letter as involved in a trial. The verdict was against the manufacturers, and it appears to have been a test case. The general opinion however in Lancashire seems to be, that it is the market which created the practice, not the practice which has spoiled the market. In other words, if such goods had not been wanted in India or China they would not have been made. This impenitent frame of mind is probably due to general discouragement and bad temper, for business is in a wretched state. As to cloths it is stated broadly that manufacturers search in vain for orders which will not involve loss. The question now uppermost in all minds is, not how to secure a profit, nor yet how to avoid loss, but simply how to escape with the least possible destruction of capital. Some are giving up the effort, thinking it wisest to close their mills and reserve themselves for better times.

Another meeting of Indian bankers was held yesterday to consider the question of reducing the usance on bills from six months to four, but no final decision was come to, and an adjournment again took place.

ENTERTAINMENT OF EUROPEANS BY THE KING OF BURMAH.

MANDALAY news of the first week in February has been received, describing how a marked step was taken in the development of cordial social intercourse between the Residency and the Burmese Court. The Prime Minister invited the Europeans to a dinner party at his country house, a short distance out of the town. He had been giving a series of festivities, and the evening before the queen mother had been his guest. The whole of the Residency party, including Mr. Archibald Forbes, of the *Daily News*, and the Rev. J. A. Colbeck, of the S. P. G., accepted the invitation. The Burmese party invited included three sub-ministers, and some eight or ten generals and other high military officials belonging to the *entourage* of the King (including the two newly appointed Generals of the North and South). Dr. Williams and Mr. Andreino (the Italian Consul) superintended the dinner arrangements for the Minister. On arrival the Europeans were properly met. The Minister introduced

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

CHAMAN, MARCH 6.

The following is the latest distribution of the force going by the Thull Chotiali route :—

General Nuttall commands the 2nd column—consisting of the 15th Hussars, the 1st Goorkhas, and 2 guns of the Peshawur Mountain Battery.

General Biddulph commands the 3rd column—consisting of a wing of the 8th Bengal Cavalry, the 8th Foot, the 32nd Pioneers, one company Sappers, and 4 guns of the Peshawur Mountain Battery.

The 1st column, with Major Sandeman, consists of the 1st Punjab Infantry, a wing of the 8th Bengal Cavalry, 4 guns of the Jacobabad Battery, and one company of Sappers. Of these, the 15th Hussars, the 1st Punjab Infantry, and the 8th Cavalry, are over the Kojuck and in Pishin.

General Nuttall, Staff, and the 1st Goorkhas leave Chaman to-day, and the 70th Foot, now at Gatai, reach Chaman to-morrow. General Biddulph with his Staff will leave Kandahar to-day. The force is to rendezvous at Kushdil Khan Kills, four marches from Chaman.

The Staff officers to the force are Majors Prior and Hanna.

NEWS FROM JALALABAD.

JALALABAD, MARCH 5.

The messenger of Yakub Khan, who brought the news of the Amir's death, was very insolent in his demeanour to Major Cavagnari, but he was soon brought to see his mistake.

To-day Hamed Khan, the leading Chief of the Ghilzais, again came, attended by numerous followers, to pay his respects to Major Cavagnari.

DESERTION OF AFRIDI SEPOYS.

On the night of the 3rd inst. three Kuka Kheyl Afridi sepoys of the depot Regiment, first division Peshawur, deserted, taking five rifles and ammunition. The desertion of Afridis with arms and ammunition is assuming most serious proportions.

MOVEMENTS OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

PESHAWUR, MARCH 7.

The Commander-in-Chief has just arrived and proceeds to Kohat on Sunday, thence to Lahore to await the Viceroy's arrival when he will consult as to advance of the troops. Sir Sam Browne is still here, but for what object is unknown.

The 3rd Bengal Cavalry is expected on the 19th inst. and the 1st N. I. on the 18th.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE ZULULAND DISASTER.

THE PRESS ON LORD CHELMSFORD'S OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The official statement of General Lord Chelmsford with reference to the disaster to our forces on the border of Natal has been published, and causes general dissatisfaction. The London papers attack Lord Chelmsford and demand his removal from the command. The *Standard* publishes a paragraph stating that it is not intended that Lord Chelmsford shall be superseded at present.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Common Sir Stafford Northcote (Chancellor of the Exchequer), replying to a question said, that he had not heard of any British troops being ordered to Burmah, and therefore presumed that the statement was untrue.

Consols closed at 96⅛, a decline of ⅛ on previous day's quotations.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

MALTA, MARCH 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Ava, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here the day before yesterday.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The Bombay Mails of the 17th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

The heavy Mails of the 10th ultimo arrived at Southampton to-day per P. & O. steamer Deccan.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats only moderate enquiry.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 5-16d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India 60 day's sight	1-7
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75
4½ per cent. do.	80½
3 per cent. Consols for account	96½
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	113⅞
Bar Silver	49⅞

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes ..	£17,000,000 .. Inc. .. £500,000
Bills Discounted ..	£28,700,000 .. Inc. .. £900,000
Bullion	£32,600,000 .. Inc. .. £500,000

The Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities of 47 8-16 per cent.

Arrival.—Alabama.

SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS AT MANDALAY.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

The position of affairs at Mandalay is not reassuring, and has been the subject of grave consideration with the Government. The King of Burmah becomes excited with drink and is half mad. The war party at Mandalay is in the ascendant.

MR. ANDERSON naturally objects to the indefiniteness of the paragraph we published yesterday regarding his management of theatrical companies in Calcutta. We may say, therefore, that what seems to have chiefly prejudiced many people against him here is a story that he brought out a company to Calcutta, and left them stranded there without money or the means of helping themselves. This is the charge respecting which an explanation from Mr. Anderson is required.

MUCH nervous anxiety has been created among the inhabitants of Breach Candy and Cumballa Hill during the last few weeks by circulars, issued at intervals of two or three days, intimating that there would be practice with the 18-ton guns of the new Breach Candy battery on a certain day and at a certain hour. Careful householders stowed away their glass and crockery, and one gentleman, living not far from the battery, is reported to have dug a pit into which he and his family might retire to avoid the effects of the concussion. The strong north winds, however, made it so difficult to get a target fixed out at sea that the firing of the guns has been postponed again and again; and it was only yesterday that, the weather having moderated, the artillery practice came off. The guns were tried at first with blank charges, and afterwards half a dozen rounds of ball cartridge were fired from each gun. The shock of the explosion was not much felt in Bombay, and we have not heard that any mischief was done.

IT is stated that the Budget for 1879-80 will be introduced into the Viceregal Legislative Council before Lord Lytton's departure for Simla. His Excellency will leave, according to present arrangements, on Thursday, the 13th.

SULTAN HOOSAIN BIN AHMED, at Fudhli, who murdered his brother the late Haiderah, at the time Sultan of the Fudhli tribe, and who for many months past has been in open rebellion against the present Fudhli Sultan, Ahmed bin Hoosain, has been captured and brought a prisoner into Aden.

IN order to induce military officers in civil employ in non-regulation provinces to retire, the Government of India has obtained from the Secretary of State a further concession up to the 31st May of this year, under which military officers are invited to retire on a bonus of a year's pay up to a maximum of Rs. 22,000, in addition to their pension. The condition imposed is that at least three quarters of the steps which any retirement under these orders may give shall be given to Civilians, and that the Government of India shall, in each case, be satisfied that their intention in the disposition of the promotions gained is fairly carried out.

THE *Englishman*—It is one advantage, that in dealing with Yakub Khan we shall be dealing with a chief who has not committed himself to friendly relations, still less to an alliance, with Russia; who, looking at all the circumstances of his relations with his father, can hardly be expected to have inherited his policy, and who is, in a certain measure, beholden to us for the efforts which, though they were fruitless, we made in his behalf. Another advantage lies in the fact that not only has he the best right to the throne, but he is in all probability still the strongest man in the country, and consequently will be able to hold his own with a minimum of support from us. Should he oppose us, after terms have once been come to with him, it will probably be our own fault. Unless, by a display of undue complacency, we should tempt him into a belief that we are weak, or unless, in the arrangements made, we should show a reckless disregard of our own future security, the conviction that opposition to us would be hopeless, may be expected to endure for at least the remainder of his life-time. As to Russia, she has effectually wiped out her own reputation with the Afghans both for faith and for power. That she has done so, it must, however, be remembered is due solely to our energetic action. Had we hung back, the Russian embassy would probably by this time have become a permanent institution at Kabul; Russian influence there would have been paramount, and another year or two would have seen a Russian cantonment at Merv. Such a combination would have effectually destroyed whatever chance there may be of the execution of the treaty of Berlin, or of lasting peace in Europe.

THE *Madras Athenæum* announces a lucky bargain which the proprietor of that journal has just made, but which reveals, we fear, an ugly fact in connection with the recent famine expenditure. The writer says :—"We hear that Mr. Coleman has just made a rather good bargain. Of course it is not the place of newspapers to notice private transactions, but in this case the matter has a public aspect. It appears that during the famine large quantities of cloths were made up in the Salem district to the value of some nine lakhs of rupees. These cloths, we learn, have been purchased by Mr. Coleman for three lakhs and fifty-five thousand rupees." Comment is needless.

OUR old friend Dave Carson is making strenuous efforts in Calcutta to raise Rs. 20,000 as a guarantee fund towards the expense of bringing out from England a Dramatic and Opera Bouffe Company, and he has given notice that the public must make up their minds on the matter pretty sharp, or, as he says, "the Indian metropolis will have to do without any dramatic entertainment next season," and in that event something dreadful is likely to happen. Dave Carson's persuasive powers are, however, very great, and we should not be surprised if he succeeds in raising the stuff he wants, and so save a confiding public from being left, as he further says, to "the mercy of such peripatetic mendacity as may be wandering in this direction."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us that a clear sweep is to be made by the Portuguese authorities at Panjim of one of the dangerous classes in that city, whose presence there has become a great scandal to the respectable portion of the community. The writer says, "An order has gone forth to deport the prostitutes from the city to the hill of St. Ignez, and they are forbidden to roam about the streets. It is alleged that their disorderly conduct and obscene language is a given offence to public morality, which will not be tolerated any longer."

THE Government of Goa have determined to open up several miles of roads, which are to run through the villages, and thus establish communication with the leading highways and bandars. The greater portion of the cost is to be borne by the villages, Government sustaining some of the cost.

MR. PARKES has submitted an interesting report to Government on the state of the Madras Harbour Works. The north pier is now 1,431 feet from the commencement of the block work, and there remains 2,330 feet to complete it. The south pier is 923 feet in length, and there remains 3,080 feet to complete. He thinks 200 feet a month is a rate of progress quite attainable, but allowing 150 feet a month as the average rate for ten months of the year, and entire stoppage for two, he calculates that the north pier may be completed in September 1880, and the south pier in March 1881. He has proposed to make the sea-ward face of the harbour curved instead of straight, as proposed at first. The curved form would, it is thought, facilitate the entrance to the harbour by breaking the current. The change of plan would not increase the cost of the work, which indeed promises to be under the estimate.

SO much has been said to exhibit the dark side of the Zulu character, that we quote the following passage from a paper read before the Society of Arts by Mr. Fynney, a Natal Civil servant, which exhibits the race in brighter colours :—I have said the Zulus are a fine race physically; I am proud to be able to bear testimony to some other high qualities which they also possess. Zulus are truthful as a rule; they are honest, unrevengeful, and faithful to a degree. I have spent 27 years amongst them, travelled thousands of miles with none but Zulus to attend me, and have, for long periods at a time, had to depend upon them alone for my safety. I have suffered from fevers far away from the aid or help of my own race, and for days have been tenderly cared for by them, and should have died had it not been for that care. All this, too, when it would have been quite easy to have put an end to me, and to have appropriated what to them was a mine of wealth, *viz.*, my guns and ammunition. Yet in all this time I never, to my knowledge, lost the value of a shilling.

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER AT CHITPORE.

OUR readers will remember that we reported on Wednesday week the circumstances of the finding of the body of a native female who was murdered by having her throat cut and that no clue was then found as to her identity. We are now glad to find that her murderer is in the hands of the police, and that he is now on his trial for the commission of the offence of having murdered her in cold blood. The circumstances attending the murder and the discovery of the body after the lapse of one month, three days after her body was recovered, was her identity. This clue was traced up by the police, and it ultimately led to the apprehension of a native. A man, named Kan Kristo Chatterjee, allowed his mistress, the deceased, on last Saturday night, to attend the wedding of one of the girls belonging to Mrs. Pigott's School. Sunday passed, Monday passed, but on Monday evening, on his finding that she had not returned, and he hearing that a woman had been found murdered at Chitpore he went down to the Medical College Hospital to see whether he could identify her corpse. The authorities then informed him that no cases of such a nature occurring out of town were admitted into that hospital, as these were taken to and treated in hospitals in the suburbs. He then went down to the Chitpore Thannah, and there identified the clothes of the murdered woman, her body having been burnt. The Superintendent of Chitpore, Mr. Lyman, having exhausted every effort prior to this in finding a clue, asked the man—and a happy thought as it afterwards proved—whether the woman had had any paramour before, and whether she had any quarrel with him. Kali Kristo thought for a moment, and then said that she had often, on the occasion of any quarrel with him, threatened to leave him, and rejoin an old paramour, named Troylukho, a sweetmeat man. The Inspector in charge of the thannah took this hint, and a search for this Troyiukho was at once made. All the sweetmeat men in Burrabazar were examined, and one answering to this name was found. He, however, said he had nothing to do with the affair, and that another Troylukho, carrying on a similar trade, has having in all probability being concerned in the murder, and that he had heard that this Troylukho had left for Burdwan on the Sunday following the murder. This second Troylukho's house was found, and his father-in-law and mistress examined. The former stated that he, the prisoner, and his brother, had sold some gold bangles, and that the prisoner and his brother had gone away to Burdwan. Prisoner's mistress on being asked stated that her paramour had left home that Sunday morning, clothed with a *coorta* and a *chudder*, and that when he returned, he was *minus* these. A warrant for the arrest of this Troylukho was then at once issued, and a native officer, named Fyaz Khan, sent up to execute it. It was also ascertained that the man's native village was named *Chowlee*, situated in the Burdwan district, about 24 miles from Burdwan. The officer armed with the warrant arrived there at night, was pointed out the hut in which he two brothers were sleeping, entered it, and seized them. The prisoner on hearing this fainted off, and lay for more than a quarter of an hour in that state. It may be mentioned that at one time the police were anything but sanguine of getting any clue, and there is no doubt but that owing to the exertions of Mr. Lyman and his staff, the murderer would have got clear off. The case was placed on Tuesday before yesterday before Moulvie Abdool Lateef, Khan Bahadoor, Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah, and partly gone into. One Parbutty Bewah deposed that deceased was at her place at about 3 P. M. on Saturday last, when the accused called and took her away with him. Kalie Kristo, who identified the clothes of the deceased, as well as her ornaments, was also examined, he will as several other witnesses. It may be mentioned that when the prisoner was arrested he was found in possession of several ornaments belonging to the deceased, and when asked as to how he could account for the possession, states that he had found them lying on the road. As to the clothes alleged to have had belonged to him, and which were found a few yards from the spot of the murder, he coolly states that they do not belong to him. The further hearing of the case is postponed.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

ON Wednesday afternoon, Sir Richard Temple, Governor of Bombay, distributed the prizes to the successful pupils of the Grant Medical College. The ceremony took place in the University Hall. Besides the Governor, there were present—the Hon. J. Gibbs, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. J. B. Peile, the Hon. L. Ashburner, Dr. Hunter, Dr. Cook, Dr. Lumsdaine, Dr. Blanc, Dr. Lyon, Dr. Gray, Dr. Pinkerton, Dr. Arnott, Dr. Knapp, the Hon. Mr. Justice West, Professor Peterson, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Jehanghir Cowasjee Jehanghir, the Hon. Dossabhoy Framjee, the Hon. Morarjee Gocouldas, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Bomanjee M. Punthakey, &c., &c.

Dr. Cook, Principal of the College, read the following report :—

REPORT OF GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The following Report gives the history of the 32nd year of the College :—

CHANGES IN THE STAFF.

On the 3rd of March I proceeded to England on 10 months' leave, returning to duty resumed charge on the 2nd of January 1879. The duties of the Principal and Professor of Medicine and Hygiene were conducted by Dr. Hojel in addition to his own as Professor of Physiology, until the arrival from England on the 4th of April of Dr. Carter who had been appointed by Government to act for me.

Surgeon A. H. Hughes, Professor of Midwifery and diseases of women and children, proceeded to England on the 22nd of April on 16 months' leave on medical certificate, and Dr. De Tatham acted for him until the 20th of December. His services, however, having been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in the Military Department, Dr. J. Arnott was then Professor of Pathology, was appointed as Acting Professor of Midwifery. The Pathology chair thus temporarily vacated by Dr. J. Arnott has been filled by Surgeon W. K. Hatch.

Dr. Maconachi, Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Comparative Anatomy, has availed himself of the 13 months' furlough granted to him, and Surgeon Balabridge acts for him from the 1st of May 1878.

GRADUATES AND UNDERGRADUATES.

There were 184 students, of whom 31 freshmen. 30 went up for the final examination for the L. M. and S. degree of the University and 19 passed. One student has gone to England to complete his education in the English schools of medicine, one died, and 17 have from one cause or another ceased to attend the college. There were thus 146 left on the college rolls.

FIRST EXAMINATION OF THE APPRENTICE CLASS.

There were 47 apprentices in this class at the commencement of the session, 26 of whom were newly admitted. Of the 13 who went up for their final examination, eleven passed; one was discharged and 14 resigned, leaving 21 in the class.

MARATHI VERNACULAR CLASS.

This class consisted of 81 pupils. Of these, 44 were Native Medical Pupils and 37 vernacular pupils. Of the total number, 12 passed their final examination; 6 left, 2 died, 8 resigned, 1 was transferred, and 2 were discharged. The number therefore at the end of the session was 46.

GUJARATHI VERNACULAR CLASS.

There were 12 pupils in this class at the commencement of the session. Since then 1 died, and the remaining 11 passed their final examination.

MARATHI MIDWIFE CLASS.

This class consisted of 5 female students who have made fair progress during the last session.

GUJARATHI MIDWIFE CLASS.

Since the date of the last annual report, 2 more have joined, and the class now consists of 6 female students who are progressing fairly.

The following table gives the number of Marathi and Gujarathi midwives passed each year since 1872 :—

	Marathi.	*Gujarathi.*
In 1872	4	0
1873	0	0
1874	0	0
1875	0	0
1876	0	0
1877	7	0
	13	4

EXAMINATION OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR THE HIGHER GRADE.

Messrs. E. Mackenzie, Tribhoowandas Motichundsha, and D. D. Valles, all Assistant Surgeons of the 3rd class, presented themselves for examination in accordance with the rules of their Department, and were found qualified for promotion to the Second Class.

L. M. AND S. DEGREE.

There were 30 candidates for this degree, of whom 19 were found qualified, 10 having passed in the First Class and 9 in the 2nd Class :—

First Class.—Moreshwar G. Deshmookh, Dhunjibhai Burjorji Doctor, Sorabji Furdonji Gazdar, Vishnoo Gopal Apte, Rustomji Hormusji Cama, Gannesh Krishna Garde, J. A. Simoens, Govind Venoaji Khot, Vishwasrao Ballaji Jayakar, and Manicksha Jamsetji Kellawalla.

Second Class.—Merwanji Dhunjibhai Karanjia, Choonilal Gowreedhun Shaboodas, Shaksha Sorabji Tarapurwalla, Dadabhai Cursetji Ravitna, Bhicaji Jivaji Dumnia, Narayen V. Moodlier, Krishnanath Vishwanath Dhurundhur, Ramchunder Gungadher Talvalkur, and A. Socarro.

1ST LT. M. AND S. EXAMINATION.

Fifty three junior students presented themselves for their examination and 25 passed. Of these, only one, Hormusji Edulji Banat, in the First Class, and the remaining 24 as per following list in the Second Class :—Sorabji Cowasji Poscal, Joseph Colaco, Nanabhai Rustomji Oomrigar, Dorabji Hormusji Baria, A. G. Viegas, Hormusji Jamsetji Serval, Jehangier Khurshedji Sukhia, Jehangier J. Lilamia, Sorabji Narayen Nerulkar, and Veayeed Gidh, Framroz Ardesir Moos, Framji Edulji Madan, Hormusji Nusserwanji Servai, Dinshaw Bomanji Master, Rutonji Dorabji Nanji, Vithul Balcrushna Joshi, Sorabji Rustomji Boyce, Pirozsha Pallanji Mulan, Framji Dhunjibhai Bamboowalla, Manockjee Dhunjee, Hormusji Dorabji Daroowalla, Nilkant D. Chhatrapati, Dhondoo Appa Putvardhun, and D. J. Pisto.

FINAL EXAMINATION OF THE HOSPITAL APPRENTICES.

Thirteen hospital apprentices having concluded their curriculum at the college, presented themselves for their examination held in September and the following 11 were found qualified, viz :—J. B. Farrell, L. D. Almeida, J. A. Mascarenhas, J. M. Lobo, G. M. Storling, E. F. Underwood, F. Smyth, W. R. Hanson, J. W. Ranger, S. N. De-Souza, and M. Carter.

Mr. J. Farrell gains the McLennan silver medal. He had also obtained during his 1st and 2nd year, the Burnes and Arnott silver medals respectively.

FINAL EXAMINATION OF THE MARATHI VERNACULAR CLASS.

There were 17 candidates, and all were found qualified for the grade of Passed Native Medical Pupils. Their names are :—Shreeput Hari, Elia Abraham, Abraham Shaloom, Bhoreo Jullayah, Ebrahim Khan, Ramchunder Govind, Mohanlal Manukram, Naren Parashram, Narayan Bapoojee, Keshow Govind, Tuccaram Ramchunder, Martand Ramcrushna, Chaturji Narayan, Wassoodew Venayeck, Rowji Shreeput, Sitaram Ballal, and Venayeck Ramchunder.

FINAL EXAMINATION OF THE GUJARATHI VERNACULAR CLASS.

The following 11 pupils from this class presented themselves for this examination and all were found qualified :—Framji Edulji Madan, Erackesha Jamsetjee, Hormusjee Limji, Dhunjibhai Motabhai, Byramji Jivaji, Nusserwanji Pallanji, Ramchunder Dulputram, Jethabhai Dajibhai, Ram Narayen Motiram, Narayendas Motiram, and Chotabhai Rutonji.

The examinations of the Marathi and Gujarathi Vernacular Classes were held as usual by the Vernacular Teachers assisted by the following Assessors, viz :—

Marathi.—Mr. Moreshwar Janardhan, Mr. Pandoorng Gopal, Mr. Atmaram Pandoorng, and Dr. Anna Moreshwer Kante.

Gujarathi.—Mr. Borjorji Framji, and Mr. Byramji Nowrozji.

AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES, &C.

"Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhai Medical Prize" of Rs. 250 for proficiency in Practical Medicine and Surgery to Dhunjeebhai Burjorji Doctor.

"Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhai Gold Medal" for proficiency in Practical Medical Jurisprudence to Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh.

"The McLennan Scholarship" of Rs. 25 monthly with a silver prize medal for proficiency in Principles and Practice of Midwifery to Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh.

1ST LT. STUDENTS.

"A Carnac Scholarship" of Rs. 25 monthly for proficiency in conducting the duties of Clinical Clerk and in knowledge of Practical Medicine and Pathology to Dosabhai A. Choksee.

"An Anderson Scholarship" of Rs. 25 monthly for proficiency in conducting the duties of Surgical Dresser and in knowledge of Practical Surgery and in Surgical Anatomy to M. A. Rozario.

"A Farish Scholarship" of Rs. 25 monthly for proficiency in the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Surgery to Dhunjibhai R. Wadia.

"A Reid Scholarship" of Rs. 15 monthly for proficiency in Midwifery to Kalbhurro S. Engineer.

"A Farish Scholarship" of Rs. 15 monthly for proficiency in Medical Jurisprudence to Vithal V. Gokhle M. A.

3RD YEAR STUDENTS.

"A Farish Scholarship" of Rs. 20 monthly for general proficiency to Hormasji E. Banat.

"A Carnac Scholarship" of Rs. 15 monthly for proficiency in Chemistry and Practical Chemistry to Sorabji K. Pascol.

"A Farish Scholarship" of Rs. 15 monthly for proficiency in Physiology to Joseph Colaco.

"A Reid Scholarship" of Rs. 15 monthly for proficiency in Botany and Materia Medical to Nanabhai R. Umrigar.

"An Anderson Scholarship" of Rs. 15 monthly for proficiency in Anatomy and Practical Anatomy to Dorabji H. Baria.

2ND YEAR STUDENT.

"A Reid Scholarship" of Rs. 15 monthly for general Proficiency to Dorabji Pestonji Kuka.

"An Anderson Scholarship" of Rs. 15 monthly for proficiency in Anatomy and Practical Anatomy to Ardeseer D. Modi.

"An Anderson Scholarship" of Rs. 15 monthly for proficiency in Materia Medica and Botany to Chaganlal G. Kaji.

"A Farish Scholarship" of Rs. 14 monthly for proficiency in Comparative Anatomy to Rustomjee K. Vachha.

"A Carnac Scholarship" of Rs. 13 monthly for proficiency in Physiology to Fakeerjee Rs. Bonesetter.

"A Carnac Scholarship" of Rs. 13 monthly for proficiency in Chemistry and Practical Chemistry to Nowrojee B. Gundevia.

1ST YEAR STUDENTS.

"A Government Scholarship" of Rs. 10 monthly for general proficiency to J. F. Mirza.

"A Government Scholarship" of Rs. 10 monthly for proficiency in Anatomy to Toolsiram C. Khandwala.

"A Government Scholarship" of Rs. 10 monthly for proficiency in Botany to Govind M. Dixon.

"A Government Scholarship" of Rs. 10 monthly for proficiency in Materia Medica to P. S. Achutrao.

"A Government Scholarship" of Rs. 10 monthly for proficiency in Chemistry to Nanabhai N. Katrak.

AWARD OF MEDALS.

"McLennan Medal" to 3rd year Hospital Apprentice J. B. Farrel.

"Arnott Medal" to 2nd year Hospital Apprentice J. S. Summers.

"Burnes Medal" to 1st year Hospital Apprentice J. Gallagher.

MARATHI VERNACULAR CLASS.

"The Jaggonnath Sunkersett Scholarship" of Rs. 10 monthly tenable for ten months for proficiency in the subjects of study during the session to Waman Ganesh.

"The Jaggonnath Sunkersett Scholarship" of Rs. 5 monthly tenable for ten months for proficiency in Physiology and Materia Medica to Ganu Dhanvaty.

1ST YEAR.

"The Jaggonnath Sunkersett Scholarship" of rupees 5 monthly tenable for ten months for proficiency in Anatomy and Chemistry to Ramchunder Maruteo.

GUJARATHI VERNACULAR CLASS.

"Heerjebhai Nursingjee Prize" consisting of books on Surgery and Medicine to Nagindas Maneclal.

"Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir Prize" for the practical study of Morbid Anatomy.

The work I had hoped to see commenced in the Pathological Laboratory and to stimulate the prosecution of which, I last year announced that a prize provided through the liberality of the late Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier, Knight, would be offered, he, I regret to say during my absence, been postponed. No prize is therefore awarded on this occasion.

THE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHAI BOON FUND.

The interest accruing on this fund has been distributed as last year to those students who have passed their half yearly examination, or in other words, to the most deserving students of the year.

MATERIA MEDICA COLLECTION.

This continues to receive due attention from Surgeon-Major W. Dymock, B. A., Professor of Materia Medica.

MUSEUM.

24 new specimens in Morbid and Comparative Anatomy have been added to the Museum.

LIBRARY.

109 volume have been added to the list.

Under instructions from the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, two Assistant Apothecaries, viz., Messrs. T. R. Mulroney and D. Cardoz, have lately joined the college and are studying for the Assistant Surgeons' Class.

There were 20 new admissions into the Hospital Apprentices Class; four however resigned immediately after the commencement of the session. The class therefore now consists of only 37 apprentices. 37 freshmen have lately been admitted, which added to the number of students remaining at the end of the year, viz., 146, brings the strength of the graduate and undergraduate class up to 183. Of the 37 freshmen, 1 has passed the F. E. A., 20 matriculation with classical languages, and the remaining 16 with Marathi and Gujarathi.

Your Excellency intimated in your speech of last year that Government contemplated measures for augmenting the means of training medical subordinates for the lower grades of the profession by the establishment of Vernacular schools in the Deccan and Gujarat. The arrangement so far as the Marathi speaking pupils are concerned has been carried into effect during the year by the establishment of a school in connection with the Sassoon Hospital at Poona, which was opened on the 1st of November last, and the Marathi Vernacular pupils who were attached to this college were thereupon transferred to Poona.

It had been previously determined by Government in their Resolution, Financial Department, No. 2538, dated 13th June 1876, that the Gujarathi Vernacular class which had been established in 1874 should at the close of the session of 1878-79 be broken up. No new admissions and consequently been made to this class since 1876 and on the conclusion of the examinations in September last the class ceased to exist.

While before these arrangements have diminished the total number of students attending this college they will tend to concentrate its functions on the more important object of educating its students in the higher grades of the profession: and the relief afforded by the gradual lessening of the overcrowding of the lecture rooms, to which allusion has so repeatedly been made in past annual reports, will aid in no inconsiderable degree this result. I beg to be allowed to say, Sir, that the experience I have gained in education in the English schools of medicine, one died, and 17 have from one cause or another ceased to attend the college. There were thus 146 left on the college rolls.

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"An Anderson Scholarship" of Rs. 15 monthly for proficiency in Anatomy and Practical Anatomy to Ardeseer D. Modi.

"An Anderson Scholarship" of Rs. 15 monthly for proficiency in Materia Medica and Botany to Chaganlal G. Kaji.

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